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was only a wagon-road between the sea and the mountains, and was not in the mountains. The great temples and public buildings of Athens were not built till several years after 450 B.C. (43). We should be told about the destruction of Athens by the Persians and about the great battles of Leuctra in 371 B.C. and Mantinea in 362 instead of being made to skip from 404 B.C. to 330 B.C., when the Greeks were conquered by the Macedonians. On page 46 we have the antiquated idea that the Greek house had two courts. The Greek house had only a single court and probably no awning such as Mr. Wolfson mentions. A true peristyle does not occur till the houses of Delos of the second and first centuries B.C., and this late Greek peristyle was combined with the Etruscan atrium to form houses with two courts such as we have at Pompeii. Nor do I believe that the Greek men wore over the tunic a shawl fastened at the shoulder by gold or silver or jeweled pins (47). The theater of Dionysus in Athens would not seat 25,000 or 30,000; it certainly had seats for not more than 13,000 or 12,000, and few scholars now believe that there was a stage for the actors. Nor was it necessary for the actors to wear masks which contained concealed megaphones so that all the people could hear them, for the acoustic properties of Greek theaters, like that at Epidauros, were such that even a clear whisper in the orchestra could be heard anywhere in the immense auditorium. Nor were the afternoon performances devoted almost exclusively to the works of the comic poet Aristophanes (54-55). There were other comic poets and tragedians whose works appeared in the afternoon. On page 59 we read that the visitor in Greece in the year 300 B.C. would have seen the Venus of Melos. But that famous statue was not made till many years later. On page 72, we read that the Romans were the first people to extend the privilege of citizenship to outsiders, but the Athenians granted citizenship to non-Athenians, as in the case of Diphilus, the comic poet. The best Roman plays were more than poor adaptations of Greek tragedies and comedies, and it is hardly true that the Romans had no great dramatists or philosophers (89, 93).

THE JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY.

DAVID M. ROBINSON.

CLASSICAL CONFERENCE AT BALTIMORE

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of The Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland was held under the auspices of Goucher College, Baltimore, December 1-2 last. At the Classical Conference, held on December 2 as part of this Convention, with the present writer as Chairman, the topic of discussion was The Classics and Vocational Studies. Miss Anna P. MacVay, Wadleigh High School, New York City, Dr. Bessie R. Burchett, South Philadelphia High School for Girls, Mr. William Tappan, Principal of the Jefferson School for Boys, Baltimore, Dr. Charles S. Estes, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, Miss Helen H. Tanzer, Hunter College, New York City, and Professor Kirby Flower Smith, The Johns Hopkins University, treated this topic from different points of view, whether of theory or of experience. Miss MacVay discussed The Study of Greek and

Latin as Preparation for Business Efficiency; Miss Burchett's theme was Latin for the Student in the Vocational Course: Principal Tappan argued in favor of a stronger defence of Classics in the Schools in view of the threatening flood of vocational studies; Dr. Estes, under the title of Medio Tutissimus Ibis, made an eloquent plea for a better understanding between exponents of the two types of training under discussion; Miss Tanzer dwelt upon the need and the possibilities of inspired teaching; Professor Smith, treating the doctrine of formal discipline, defended the thesis of transfer of knowledge and power.

The timeliness of this discussion is obvious. It is precisely this conflict between the Classics and Vocational Studies that is likely to cause the most serious problems for teachers, for lovers of Classics.

UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE DEPUE HADZSITS.

My attention was called some time ago to a clipping from a paper published at Madison, Wisconsin, which commented on the wide range of occupations represented in the list of persons studying Greek and Latin this year by correspondence through the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. Through the kindness of Miss Frances E. Sabin and Professor M. E. Slaughter, of the University of Wisconsin, I have obtained definite information, as follows, on the subject. The students in Latin and Greek in the Correspondence Department of the University of Wisconsin during the past year give as their occupations the following: teaching, 42 (this includes 6 Catholic Sisters, 2 priests). The teachers deal with various subjects: some of them are not teachers of the Classics; locomotive engineer, 1; lawyers, 3; farmers, 3; ministers, 3; housewife, 1; students, 12 (this includes 2 graduate students); school principal, 1; superintendents, 2; doctors, 3; medical students, 3; mailing clerks, 2; lecturers, 1; stenographers, 2; mending tubs, 1; draftsman, 1; bookkeeper, 1. C. K.

Professor J. H. Howard, of the University of South Dakota, has called attention to the fact that, according to an article published in a periodical entitled Midland Schools (Des Moines, Iowa), for December last, there has been during the past three years a marked increase in the number of pupils taking Latin in the High Schools of Iowa. He writes also that Professor Grove E. Barber of the University of Nebraska, gives similar evidence of an increased interest in Latin in that State. These reports will help to offset rumors or reports of failing interest in Latin elsewhere. C. K.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 129th meeting of The Classical Club of Philadelphia was held on Friday, January 5, with 44 members present. Dr. Stephen B. Luce, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, presented a most interesting paper, illustrated, Athens in the First Year of the War and a Modern Aristophanes. Dr. Luce discussed Athens, the modern city; its topography, buildings, life and politics. He expressed the opinion that no other city in Europe has had a more remarkable growth. The Modern Aristophanes is a certain M. Souris, who publishes a small paper, in verse, in the dialect of the streets, in which he deals with persons and policies, lampooning them much after the fashion of the Old Comedy. Of this paper M. Souris is at once sole editor and sole author. Translations of many portions of the always witty, and often abusive, doggerel of the paper were read. Dr. Luce expressed the opinion that, if Aristophanes were alive to-day, he would be a pamphleteer, instead of a writer of comedies, as appealing to the larger audiences under modern conditions.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.